Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE-De Wolt Hopper. CALIND-S:15-The Vice-Admiral. BLBORADO-8:18-Egypt Through Centuries. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Settled DEN MUSEE-World in Wax.

GARDEN THEATRE- 8:15-Sinbad BOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tri to Chinatown.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.

LYGEUM THEATRE-8:15-E. H. Sothern.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Concert.

MANHATTAN BEACH-Glimore.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8:16—The Muscot. STANDARD THEATRE—Lillian Lewis. 14TH STREET THEATRE—The White Squadron.

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Business Notices.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone returned to London and announced his Ministry. — The Duke of Devoushire and the Dowager Duchess of Manchester were married. === The cholera continned to spread in Russia.

Domstic.-There were rumors that the Central's switchmen would go on strike; the presence of troops prevented further outrages at Buffalo; few freight trains there were moved. === A mob of free miners attacked the stockade at Oliver Springs, Tenn., but were repulsed; troops reached the spot from Knaxville and Chattanooga; inother assault is expected. === The appeal from General Term at Buffalo. === The Mutual Banking Surety Trust and Safe Deposit Co., of Philadelphia, with the Iron Hall's funds, made an besignment. === Ex-Senator Spooner aunounced that he would accept the nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, if offered bim. The closing exercises of the College of Liberal Arts were held at Chantauqua.

City and Suburban .- Five wild steers which ran through the streets for hours injured several persons. ___ Dr. J. Albert Kimball, a wellknown dentist, killed himself, fearing that he was becoming insane. - Winners at Monmouth Kingston, Miss Maud, Yorkville Belle, Julien, No. mad and Estelle. == Stocks a little more active under brisk buying of Western railway shares for the short account; the largest gains were made by specialties and industrial stocks; the closing was confident at about the highest figures.

The Weather .- Foreeast for to-day: Little or 'change. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 74 5-8.

How firmly Mr. Gladstone stands in the face of the winds of faction he has demonstrated again in the composition of his Cabinet. That all the elements which united to help him overturn the Salisbury Government would be satisfied with his Ministerial list was not to be expected; it does not lie in the nature of those elements to be sweetly harmonious on any point. But neither does it lie in the nature of the case that such enlightened conservatism as Mr. Gladstone has exhibited throughout the late political crisis should be a constituent of weakness.

From the vantage-ground of intimate ac quaintance with political affairs in the Orient Persia, discourses in a fashion that is extremely interesting about the intentions of Russia and the relation which the disturbances in Afghanistan bear to them. Whatever may be the fancies of the Ameer, however, it does not appear that there is going to be a weak British licy in Asia as a consequence of Mr. Gladstone's accession to power. The appointment of Lord Rosebery as Foreign Secretary is a guarantée that there will be no wavering where British interests are vitally concerned. Meanwhile, it might be well to remember that some of the acts of Mr. Gladstone which have led to the opinion that he is weak and vacillating in the administration of his country's foreign affairs may have sprung from motives which may be discredited in diplomacy, but are still full of virtue in the realm of morals.

The beneficent influence of a military guard is illustrated in the status of affairs at Buffalo, where switchmen of the Eric and Reading railways are on strike. Since the soldiers appeared on the scene there have been no riotous nonstrations and no further destruction of property by the strikers. In view of the generally accepted theory that erally accepted theory that no strike is likely to succeed in which the conduct of the strikers offends the popular sense of justice, it might be asked what the Grand Master Workman of the switchmen hopes to accomplish by his threat to paralyze the railway traffic of the

switchmen are enjoying all the benefits for which the Erie and Reading men are contend-

It must not be lightly assumed that the highest legal tribunal of the State of New-York is either to be commanded by the Democratic leaders to uphold the unconstitutional and unrighteous gerrymander, or cajoled into doing so by their "nods and becks and wreathed smiles." The Court of Appeals must try the case on its merits, and pronounce an opinion which will command the respect of men of all parties who are learned in the law. Nevertheless, it is well that Mr. Sutherland yesterday resisted the effort of the Democratic Attorney General to make the passage of the Monro County case through the General Term of the Supreme Court a mere formality. Let each separate condemnation of the iniquitous measure have all the moral force that circumstances can give it. The delay, should there be any will be inconsequential; the effect of the judicial utterance, however, may be invaluable as a quickener of the public conscience.

THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

The switchmen's strike, which has involved the calling out of two regiments of the National Guard at Buffalo, was caused by a demand for increased wages. The trouble seems to have grown out of what may be described as a sectional grievance. Buffalo is a meetingplace for Eastern and Western railways. The Western wage-schedules for switchmen are represented as higher than those in force on some of the Eastern reads. This inequality in rates caused discontent and a demand for increased pay for the switchmen employed on the Eastern lines. The Eastern officials felt comrelied to refuse the increase on the ground that they could not change the rates at Buffalo without advancing wages everywhere on their lines. They say, moreover, that owing to the difference in the cost of living the rates of wages are practically equivalent. This was the situation when the strike ocourred, and the company was forced to recruit a new force to man the switches. Concerning the merits of the dispute, there may have been much to be said on each side; but as soon a recourse was had to violence, incendiarism, the destruction of property and general lawlessness. it was a controversy with only one side. The moment that the strikers began to set fire to property and to attack the sheriff's officers they cut themselves adrift from popular sympathy. It became necessary to call out the regiments and to restore with a strong arm the authority of law.

The leaders of the strike are to be credited with expressions of disapproval of all acts of lawlessness. A labor movement in order to enlist public support must be conducted by peaceable means. So long as this is done there s generally among disinterested men a sincere desire for a compromise of some kind, or at east for an impartial hearing, by which real grievances of the workmen may be examined by their employers and substantial justice may be rendered. But when the mild protestations of the leaders are followed by such scenes of lawlessness as have been enacted in Buffalo, the strike is judged, not by the amiable phrases of the grand master, but by the incendiary and lawless acts of the mob which defies the authorities. When leaders of such movements say that they desire to win only by peaceable instrumentalities they must prove that they mean exactly what they say. They must conrol their men. They must establish discipline over their rank and file so absolute that any marauder who sets fire to a car or threatens to attack an officer of the law will be blacklisted branded as a traitor to the cause of labor, and either drummed ignominiously out of the organization to the tune of the "Rognes' March." or better still, be surrendered to the courts for prompt punishment.

THE JULY EXPORTS.

As the exports of principal products for July show some decrease, according to the preliminary statements just issued, it becomes a matter of interest to ascertain the cause of this decline. The following is a summary of the preliminary statements for the month, values being compared with those of exports of the same articles for July of last year :

836,950,908 \$38,809,007 The decrease in breadstuffs was in part due to smaller exports of corn, wheat and flour, but the greater part of the decline by far was due as will be seen, to the decline in prices since a year ago. In cotton there was an actual increase of 8,500,000 pounds, though the increase in value was small. In petroleum the decrease was only 8,569,000 gallons, but the decrease in values caused a much larger relative loss. In cattle a decrease of 5,700 head appears, which is more than compensated by a considerable advance in price. The comparison of exports of principal items is by no means disheartening, when it is considered that the shipments in July of last year were of extraordinary magnitude, and scarcely ever surpassed, owing to the unusual demand for bread

stuffs and cotton abroad. The change in prices during the last year has been important, and accounts for a considerably greater decline than appears in the statement of aggregate value. Thus the average export price of wheat was only 88 cents per bushel, against \$1.016 last year, and to this one fact is due a decrease of more than \$1,000,000 in value; that is, if the same quantity of wheat which was exported in July had brought the price realized for the wheat exported in July last year, the value would have been \$1,064,223 greater than the actual value of exports of wheat this year. The decline in corn was nearly as great, the price being 56 cents, against 67 cents last year, and in flour the price was \$4 73 per barrel, against \$5 11 last year. The price of cotton was 8.2 cents against 9.6 cents last year, and the loss due to this fall in price was \$757,523. The price of oil was 5.3 cents, against 6.6 cents last year, and the loss due to this decline, \$704,215. In meats taken together an increase rather than a decrease in consequence of changes of price appears, for though the price of beef declined half a cent, tallow included, being 7.6 cents, against 8.1 cents, the price of hog products was 7.9 cents, against 7.6 cents last year Butter was 16.4 cents, against 14.7 cents last year, but cheese only 8.6 cents, against 8.9 cents last year. The average value of cattle was 892 25 per head, against \$88 32 last year. As a result, the whole value of provisions and cattle was \$185,900 greater than if the prices

of last year had been obtained. In the aggre-

gate the shipments of the products above named

would have brought in \$3,049,820 more than

the actual value realized, if last year's prices

had obtained. Thus the total value of the

exports of principal items would have been

\$40,000.728 this year, had last year's prices

peen received, whereas the value of exports of

idle talk is shown by the apprehensions of the loss in value is really due to the large decline officials of the New-York Central Road, whose in prices of wheat, cotton and oil, caused by the enormous production.

A SENATOR IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Whitman, treasurer of the Arlington Mills, puts Senator Vest in an unpleasant pre dicament. The controversy arose from a dec laration by Senator Vest, in his speech of July 6, that the Arlington Mills declared a dividend of 50 per cent in 1891; that this enormous profit was made possible because the company belongs to a trust; that it used shoddy in the manufacture and crowded down the wages of operatives to the lowest point. Mr. Whitman replied that the dividend in 1891 was only (per cent; that the mills were not in any way connected with any trust, nor did he know o any in the woollen manufacturing business; that the Arlington Mills had never used one pound of shoddy, and that they were paying higher wages than they have ever paid before. Mr Vest was not contented with this explicit de nial, and asserted that the statement of Mr Whitman as to the dividends "was known to be false, unqualifiedly, at the time that he made Then Mr. Vest went on: "It is true that the Arlington Mills did not declare a dividend of 50 per cent, as I stated in my speech of June 6, but they declared a dividend of 6 per cent, as he asserts, and then put into their surplus \$900,000." Mr. Vest then read the official certificate to the State authorities, in which the surplus was given as \$900,000, and added: "Beyond any question for the year 1891 this institution made a profit of \$932,

It is amazing that a Senator should make such a blunder as to suppose that the amount of surplus earnings on the books were the undivided profits for a single year. Mr. Whitman hardly needed to tell men acquainted with business that the surplus actually represented "an accumulation of profits extending over more than a quarter of a century," and he submitted a sworn statement from the auditor of the corporation that Mr. Vest's assertion was untrue But there was no excuse for the blunder, be cause the known condition of the business, and the dividends publicly declared by other prosperous corporations in the same industry, should have warned Mr. Vest that the surplus could not have been earned as profits in a single year.

Mr. Vest was not able to sustain the other injurious and unfounded statements he had made against the credit of a reputable company nor could he give an excuse for making them The charge that the dividend had been extraordinarily large would have done little harm with out these other assertions. It is not of great public importance whether one well-managed woollen mill, in a year of gratifying prosperity, made a little larger or smaller profit. But it is of some public consequence that voters should realize the intense spirit of hostility with which Democratic leaders treat American industries. It is a most discreditable spirit, into which they are betrayed by theories hostile to the development of industries in this country. If Mr. Vest could only see himself as others see him, he would feel that the exhibition of such a spirit is reprehensible in any public man, and would strive to curb his Free-Trade partisanship, at least far enough to refrain from showing that he is exceedingly displeased whenever a successful manufacture illustrates the virtues of Protection.

" THE BATTLE IS ON."

It is evident that Colonel Watterson has re covered from the attack which laid him low in Chicago. For he has just been penning an article for "The Louisville Courier-Journal" which is in his most vigorous vein. He styles it "The Battle Is On," and a careful perusal of the article attests that the assertion is trustworthy-the battle is on for Cleveland in 'The Courier-Journal' office. There was a substantial reason why it should occur to the Colonel that it would be appropriate for him formally to announce that the battle was on in his particular sanctum. Unless Mr. Cleveland elected. Does Colonel Watterson suppose that he is able to carry it? Well, when he was last heard from on that vital campaign point be declared, in his own fervent way, that if the Democrats nominated Mr. Cleveland they were fated to lose New-York. He thus expressed himself at the Kentucky Democratic State Convention. In the course of a speech of some length which he made to that body he uttered these now historic words: "In one of the greatest States of the Union-in the greatest of all the States-in a State which ought to be safely Democratic, and whose electoral vote is absolutely essential to the Democratic su cess, I am able to see nothing but chaos. If you can see anything else, you have better eyes than mine. But to me it seems that if we go there for a nominee we shall walk through a slaughter-house into an open grave.'

The Democratic National Convention having nominated Grover Cleveland-of New-Yorkthe Colonel obviously is left in a most distress ing plight. He realizes that under Cleveland's leadership the Democracy of the State, "whose electoral vote is absolutely essential to the Democratic success," will end its campaign in an open grave. Nevertheless, as a loyal Democrat he feels called upon to help fight the losing fight. Did any one imagine that because he was convinced that Cleveland was defeated from the start, the Colonel would go fishing instead of campaigning this year? He is not that kind of man; he is not that kind of Democrat. The battle is on in "The Courier Journal" office. We feel bound to add, how ever, that, judging from the character of the article in question, the battle which is on merits the criticism, "It is magnificent, but it is not Take these concluding sentences:

And we propose to carry the war into Africa; to shake the rotten citadels of unholy greed to their foundations and to make the robbers howl. The black dag is up against corruption in high places. dalliance with zealots; no quarter to thieves. be treason, let the galled jude wince and make the most of it; for, when the battle is over and the victory won, our withers will be found to be as ever, stanch and

true, unworsted and unwrung.

This is not "treason," Colonel; but isn't it the way a warrior would talk who had been rendered desperate by the sure consciousness of coming defeat? We think it is.

FARMERS PROTECTED. One of the most significant results of the senate investigation of prices was the discovery of an advance in nearly all agricultural prodacts after the passage of the McKinley act. This advance was so marked that if it had not been for the great decline in the price of sugar there would have been an increase in the cost of food. As it was, there was a diminution in the cost of living even in this class. But it was not obtained at the expense of the farmer. He obtained better prices for his products than he did before the passage of the act, while the cost of nearly every manufactured article which he bought declined. This was the precise result which the framers of the McKinley act hoped to accomplish so far as farmers were concerned. But while the prices of farm prodacts rose in consequence of increased foreign demand caused by scarcity of food in Europe puntry if the Buffalo strikers do not speedily the same products last year was \$38,809,037. and the negotiation of reciprocity treaties favor-

to the consumer. This result has been fully explained in previous articles which have appeared on this page. The fact stated broadly is that, when there is a rise in wholesale prices for farm produce, there is not a corresponding try are to be caught with that kind of chaff. increase in the retail prices to the consumer. The Democrats are evidently in sore straits for for farm produce, there is not a corresponding There may be a marked rise in wheat, but the increase in the price of flour will be much less In proportion, and the consumer will not pay for his loaf of bread a penny more than before the advance in breadstuffs.

The letter from our staff correspondent in

Buffalo, published in this issue, deals with Canadian farm products, the importation of which has been materially reduced by the McKinley act. The farmers of this State were will be Waterloo. exposed to sharp competition from the border, and their interests have been promoted by the increased duties on eggs, barley, hay and other agricultural products. The extent to which competing importations have been lessened is shown by the custom house statistics at Buffalo and other cities on the border. They have secured better prices for their farm produce, and have been materially benefited by the tariff. At the same time, their gain does not stand as a precise measure of the consumer's loss. The increased price for barley has not added a penny to the consumer's glass of beer. If the rates on eggs have advanced, the difference between wholesale and retail prices has operated to reduce very largely the margin of increased cost to the consumer. Even if there be in the final analysis a slight increase of cost in border meet a great practical want. towns, it is lowered at long distances from the frontier and is hardly appreciable in the tables of prices for the whole country. The same ductions in the cost of sugar as to cheapen food Writers' Society? Well, of course. supplies as a whole for the American consumer. A general decline in all kinds of agricultural products is not to be desired, since it would be ruinous to farming interests. The farmer under the McKinley act gets better prices for what he has to sell, and the consumer has ample offsets in cheap sugar and lower prices for all kinds of manufactured goods for any of those increases which greatly benefit the agricultural producers.

SOME ANOMALIES IN WIND VELOCITIES

Charts have recently been published by the United States Weather Bureau showing the mean direction and velocity of the wind at a large number of stations in this country during the different months. They are valuable, both to those persons who wish to study in detail the meteorological conditions of any particular locality and to students of the general laws that govern winds. While a majority of the results herein embodied harmonize finely with each other and with observations in other lands, there are some curious exceptions which provoke inquiry as to the causes to which they are attributable.

Two of these apparent anomalies are to be found on the Pacific Coast. In most regions lying at low levels and in temperate latitudes, the wind attains its maximum velocity at the warmest hours of the day; that is, between 2 and 4 clock in the afternoon. The minimum occurs at the coldest hours, or just before dawn. But rofessor Harrington's new wind-charts show that in portions of Oregon, California and Arizona, and at points even further inland, the maximum usually occurs between 5 and 9 o'clock p. m. The cause of this retardation may, perhaps, be some influence exerted by the Sierras and Rocky Mountains. The system of diurnal changes in velocity at great elevations, as upon Pike's Peak, is exactly the reverse of that prevailing on adjacent plains. Even at the top of the Eiffel Tower, searcely 1,000 feet high, the highest velocity is not usually attained until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, or about nine hours behind the climax at the Central Weather Office in Paris, only sixty

feet above sea-level.

Another notable fact is that this same average daily maximum exceeds the mean minimum to a greater degree on and near the Pacific Coast than can carry the State of New-York he cannot be instance, the highest daily speed in winter is from number and scope of American industries goes on. 35 to 70 per cent. greater than the lowest; in summer, from 50 to 125 per cent. But at Portland, Roseburg (Oregon), San Francisco, San Diego, Yuma (Arizona), Bolse City (Idaho), and Salt Lake City the increase in winter is nearly or quite 100 per cent, while in July it ranges from 150 to 350 per cent, in most cases; at Roseburg it averages 600! That the orographical features of the western part of the continent in a measure account for this difference is cleater than their share in producing a retardation of maxima. It has been pointed out by Laughton that the phenomenon known as the "sea breeze"a light wind often observed in summer, setting inshore in the warmer part of the day-prevails to a greater extent where the coast thus visited has a mountain range for its background. The unequal effects of solar heat upon land and sea surfaces, to which is due this atmospheric inflow, appears to be more conspicuous with highlands than lowlands. The usual summer wind on the Pacific Coast is a true sea breeze; and the conditions mentioned by Laughton as promoting it are there admirably afforded. What is true of the effect of mountains upon a breeze which, if it could be separated from all other atmospheric notions, would last only a few hours at a time, is also true of that continuous, though gentle, monsoon-like wind which in summer flows night and day from the permanent areas of high barometric pressure lying over the ocean toward the great stationary continental low areas. The Coast Range, Sierras and Rockies, and no doubt the vast mountain plateau, thus operates with double ffect at the warmer period of the year. It will e remembered, moreover, that in our latitudes there is a broad, deep, permanent air-stream flowing around the world almost due eastward. Over the oceans it dips to the surface of the water most of the time; and even over the continents its under side is rarely more than a mile or two from the earth. The tendency of this great current would be to accelerate by friction any atmospheric movement going on underneath it in the same direction, such as the monsoon and sea breeze of the Pacific Coast, but to retard such as proceeded in a nearly contrary direction; the outheasterly winds that favor the Atlantic seaboard in summer, for instance.

These and some other peculiarities of American winds revealed by the charts in question leserve, and will no doubt receive, careful examination.

The report of the majority of the House Committee on Agriculture is one of the most significant exhibitions the campaign has as yet furnished of the desperation with which the Democrats are loundering in the mire of their own misstatements about the tariff and the protective policy in gen-The price-list it contains purporting to show decline in the prices of agricultural products under Protection is in itself an obvious misstatement, and carefully constructed to mislead by the choice of the years taken for comparison. But the most startling thing in the report is the deduction drawn as to percentages. Mess pork, for instance, which, according to the statement, was worth \$21 10 a barrel in 1875, had "declined cent" in 1892. According to the arithmetic hitherto in vogue, this would mean that farmers are giving away mess pork and paying a large bonus to the recipient besides. Yet the table gives the price in 1892 as \$10 10. By a similar triumph of arithmetic it appears that hogs have declined 110 per cent, and timothy seed 230 per cent, so that the producers have been put to enormous expense to get rid of their products. This is indeed a fearful showing of the horrors of Protection. A genius for

there was not a corresponding increase in cost | the Democratic statesmen of the present Congress: and apparently some heroic measures have been taken to supply the deficiency. We fear, however, that they are a trifle too heroic. A fall in prices of 230 per cent, due to Protection, sounds big, but we scarcely think that the farmers of this counsome weapon with which to attack the protective system.

Writing in a commendatory strain of the selection of William F. Sheehan for Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, "The Brooklyn Citizen" says that "in some respects he is the young Napoleon of politics." Yes, after the eighth day of next November Sheehan will painfully recall Napoleon, seeing that his postoffice address

There is big money awaiting the man who will invent a key that will open all kinds of deadlocks.—(The Rochester Post-Express.

Also for the man who will invent a self-raising and self-lowering car window. A few days ago an athletic passenger on the Long Island Railroad, after trying in vain for some time to lower the car window next to him, in order to protect himself from the dust and cinders, appealed for help to a passing brakeman The brakeman was evidently a man of muscle, but neither could he budge the window. Finally he beat a retreat, saying, "I'll go outside when we get to the next station, and fetch her down." But he failed to keep his promise, and the window remained up, to the annoyance of the passenger. Windows of this sort are to be met with on all lines. An invention which would bring them to terms would

It is one of the political rumors of the hour that "Mr. Cleveland says he can be elected withtariff which protected American farmers against out New-York." President of the United States? Canadian competition made such sweeping re- Oh; no. President of the National Polite Letter

> At the recent Oswego County Republican Convention delegates were elected to the Congressional convention with instructions to use their best efforts to secure the nomination of George B. Sloan. Oswego is a part of the XXIVth Congressional District, the rest of the district consist ing of Jeffersor and Lewis. It is not known whether these two counties will present a candidate. Mr. Sloan is fitted by character, capacity and long experience as a lawmaker at Albany to make a first-class Congressman. It is searcely too much to affirm that no man in the State has done more than he for the promotion of wise and economical legislation.

To H. Clay Bascom, the well-known advocate of Prohibition, would seem to have been awarded the freedom of the Democratic sanctums of this State in a golden snuff-box accentuated with At all events, they are making much of him these days, inspired, of course, by the desire to have him and his political associates help them pull the Democratic chestnuts out of

The leaders of the strike on the Eric and Lehigh Valley railroads are quoted as condemning the acts of lawlessness which are being committed, and which they attribute to persons not belonging to their organization. Nevertheless there is reason to think that they can stop this detesta ble business if they are determined to do so, and there is no doubt whatever that it would be to their interest to stop it. No cause, good or bad. can be permanently benefited by the commission or toleration of such acts.

The tin-plate industry has been successfully established in the President's own State. Samples have been received in this city from the new works in Elwood, Ind., where 1,000 boxes are now made per week. Within three weeks the capacity will be increased to 2,000 boxes per week. The quality is considered by experts to be very good. The factory has been built en-tirely with American capital, and the basis for wages is taken at double the wages paid in Wales for the same class of work. A tin-plate manufacturer from Wales, who recently visited these works, has pronounced the plant the finest which it does elsewhere in the United States, especially he had ever seen. At these mills the steel billet in summer. At. St. Paul, Omaha, Galveston, is rolled and converted into the best quality of Louisville, Buffalo, Boston and Charleston, for tin-plate. So the good work of enlarging the

> brought up on the Constitution." It is "The Troy Press" which makes this interesting contribution to the literature of auto-Biography. Inasmuch as the party to which The Press" belongs is responsible for the passage of a gerrymander which is nothing if not un-constitutional, "The Press" must be a lonely Democrat these days, so far as the Constitution is concerned. Or has it decided in the interest of harmony to forget its bringing up?

PERSONAL.

Judge Hugh McCurdy, recently elected Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States, was made a Free Muson in 1850, and received knighthood orders in 1866. He was elected Grand Commande of the Knights Templar in Michigan in 1877, Grand senior Warden of the National Encampment in 1880, Grand Captain-General in 1883, and Eminent Grand Generalismo in 1886. In 1889 he was elected Deputy Grand Master at Washington, D. C. He has taken the thirty-third degree. I. W. Van Schalck, of Wisconsin, who is being talked

about for the Governorship, prefers to see Senator spooner elevated to that office; but he is still regarded spooner elevated to that once, but he is said regarded as a possibility, and has several elements of strength. He was an opponent of the Bennett law, and did not antagonize the German element in the last campaign. He has been a Congressman two terms and a State Senator two terms, and he has a general acquaintance throughout the State.

When Thomas A. Edison was a poor, barefooted boy says a visitor in St. Louis, he lived in Fort Graffet. He rigged up a telegraph line from his own house to a playmate's, who was not very skilful in receiving messages, and would therefore come out of doors and finish the conversation verbally. This was such a reflection on the young genius and his apparatus that he would resent it vigorously.

Dr. Graham Taylor lasists on the acceptance of his resignation as pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford and as instructor in the Theological seminary there, and expects to remove by October 1 of Chicago, to occupy a chair practically created for alm in the Chicago Theological Seminary. His loss is greatly mouraed in Connecticut.

The wife of Congressman Springer Is a writer of verses, a volume of which has been printed. She has sweet, gentle manners, and is noted for her habit of wearing gray gowns that harmonize with her hand-some gray hair and dark eyes. It is a fashion that pleases her artistic friends. Suleiman Pasha, whose death was reported last

week, was commander of the Turkish forces in the war with Russia in 1877. He tried to take Shipka Pass, in ife Balkans, from the invader, and one of the bloodle battles of the last twenty years resulted. Genera Ghourko repulsed him, however. Later he tried with out success to relieve Plevna, and was defeated by the Grand Duke Vladimir. Finally, in a three-days' contest, he was overcome by Ghourko near Adrianople, and Constantinople was at the mercy of the Russian. He was degraded from his rank and sonteneed to im-prisonment for fifteen years; but this decree was changed into exile as Governor of Bagdad.

Mrs. Lavinta Fillmore, of Clarence, N. Y., who cele heated the 105th anniversary of her birth last week, is the widow of the Rev. Glezen Fillmore, a cousin Millard Fillmore, formerly President of the United States. Her husband died in 1874. It was Mrs. Fill more's wish that there be no public celebration of her birthday. Mrs. Fillmore was born in Waterbury, birthday. Mrs. Fillmore was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1787, and moved to New-York State when very young. When twenty-three years old she was married to the Rev. Mr. Fillmore. The Fillmores lived in Buffalo in 1812, when that city was burned by the British. Since her husband's death Mrs. Fillmore has lived quietly on her farm at Clarence. It is said that she has never ridden on a railway train. The old lady enjoys good health, and promises to live a number of years.

One of the oldest postmasters in the United States Jesse M. Perrine, of Utica, Penn., who has been almost fifty Years in the postal service. In 1833, William T. Barry, Postmaster-General under President Andrew Jackson, issued a commission to Mr. Perrine's grandfather, as postmaster of Perrine, in Mercer arithmetic has not been a distinguishing trait of County, Penn. Mr. Perrine, however, did the

of the office. The postmaster was born at Pe Corners, Penn., in 1816. He is still strong healthy, and fully able to perform his duties factorily.

new Chicago University, has been appointed a dean in the school at Plainfield, N. J., for many years. She is now about forty years old, and is a native of Danbury. Conn. Miss Bulkley, who has been appointed a dean in the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Two pamphlets recently issued by the United States Weather Bureau, show that its chief, Professor Mark W. Harrington, has been enlisting some outside scien-tists in the service of the farmer, and thus afford further evidence of this official's desire to make methor evidence of this official's desire to make meteorology serve agriculture. These two publications, "A Report on the Relations of Soil to Climate," by E. W. Hilgard, Professor of Agriculture in the University of California, and "Some Physical Properties of Soils in their Relation to Moisture and Crop Distributions," by Milton Whitney, Professor of Geology and Soil Physics in the Maryland Agricultural College, form part of a series of papers, which Professor Har-rington has arranged to secure, all of the same general character, and designed not so much to represent the opinions of the Weather Bureau itself as to make public information not easily to be obtained excepfrom specialists.

The Typewriter's Trials.—"Are you Miss Plunkins, the new stenographer?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, put this in a letter: Smith & Co., Wanseoghence, Me. Sirs: That last consignment of yours was all out of gear. There wasn't nothing in it we could use. It was the all-firedest to of stuff I ever set eyes on," he continued, growing excited. "Why, I tell you, Miss Plunkins, some of it was positively gosh-awful.

gosh awtil.

"It was moth-eaten, and we had to disappoint oldtimers in our trade just because these jays didn't
come up to the scratch and do business. What I
want to know is what they're goin' to do about it,"
and he paused for breath. He thought a moment and
said, "Got all that?"

"Yyes," replied the young woman rather doubtrully.

fully.

"Well, fix it up and put 'Yours respectfully' after
thand let me see it." it and let me see it."

And yet people seem surprised when stenographers lose their minds.—Washington Post.

It is learned from "The Binghamton Republican" that an enterprising caterer is now serving "clam iceream" to his customers. Nevertheless, there are ceptics who maintain that the world is in a rut and does not move.

The "Gospel Barge" of Bishop Walker (Episcopal), of North Dakota, soon to be launched at Bismarck, will be called the Missouri Missoner, and will be used for Christian work in towns and camps along the Missouri for a distance of more than 500 miles. It is 03 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth. The Bishop hopes with this barge church to reach many people who could not otherwise attend divine service, and it is to be used for general Christian work of every kind that the region calls for.

England has had thirty-one Prime Ministers under the rule of the house of Hanover, ten of whom have held the office twice, and two-Earl Derby and Mr. Gladstone-three times. Gladstone is now entering upon his fourth term, thus breaking the record. At the same time he breaks another record by taking the office when nearly eighty-three years old, no other Premier ever having been appointed at such an ad-vanced age.—(Philadelphia Record.

During service in a Westminster (Conn.) church a steer dashed against the green balze door, and ran up the aisle carrying the door on its horns.

Only one instance in which a lady has changed her name three times in one day is on record. Mr. Croft, son of Sir A. D. Croft, was married at Welgh Hill. Hants, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Marsh, at one time M. P. for Salisbury. The same day the old baronet fied suddenly, and the son succeeded him. Thus the lady was in the morning Miss Marsh, in the afternoon Mrs. Croft, and at night Lady Croft.—(Boston Globe.

According to "Science" the snail is very prolific. ssuming that the reproductive season extends from March to September, and assuming further that the snail lives but two years, we have the following estimate of the total number of the offspring of a single pair: At the close of first season, 1,900; 950 pairs at close of second season, 1,805,000; original pair at close of second season, 1,805,000; original pair at spring in two years, 1,808,800.

oring in two years, 1,305,500.

Of all the freaks of woman's mind,
This most defies analysis.
The one that led her on to bind
Her shoulders down with gallowses.
She's sweet, she's neat, she's "simply grand,"
But yet a prey to fallacies:
Oh, "perfect woman, nobly planned."
Why mar the plan with gallowses?
The Hebes fair, oh, where are they?
Or e'en the eye-giassed Pallases?
Gone, skipped, vamoosed; for now's the day
Of the mannish girl in gallowses.
—(Indianapolis Journal.

The members of a Maine excursion the other day picked enough blueberries to pay the expenses of the

A Farmington gentleman tells a good story of the sagacity of the purple martins, which abound in that vicinity. This gentleman has over fifty of these social birds in the house upon his grounds. A day or two ago, while the birds were flying about the garden, a cat caught one of the martins and started off with it in her mouth, the bird crying piteously. Quick as a diash, however, the whole flock of martins were af er pussy, lighting on her back as "thick as fleas," pecking and scratching her and screaming as only martins. ing and scratching her and screaming as only martins can. Puss could not stand this very long, and she dropped the martin, arched her back up, spl, and ran for life. Then the birds left her and all flew to the house, loudly chattering over the rescue of their comrade.—(Kennebec Journs). The recent appearance of so many English names

in the papers, apropos of the elections, gives interest to the following list of English names with their prenunciations: Abergavenny, "Abergenny"; Beauchamp,
"Beecham"; Belingbroke, "Ballingbrook"; Brougham, Broom"; Bulwer, "Buller"; Cholmondeley, "Chum "Broom"; Bulwer, "Baller"; Choimondeley, "Cohun"; ley"; Circneester, "Sissister"; Cockburn, "Cobun"; Colquhoun, "Cohon"; Cowper, "Cooper"; Grosvenor, "Grovenor"; Harwarden, "Harden"; Holborn, "Hobun"; Knollys, "Knowles"; Leicester, "Lester"; Majortbank, "Marchbank"; Marylebone, "Marrabuff"; Salisbury, "Sawisbry"; St. Leger, "Silliger"; Wemyss, "Weems"; Tallaferro, "Tolliver"; Norwich, "Nor ridge"; Talbot, "Torbut"; Thames, "Tems."

Repairs Preferable.—During war times an old negro Repairs Preferable.—During war times an old negro mamy met with an accident en the cars which left her with various bruis-s, including a sprained ankle and a dislocated wrist. Her mistress advised her sning the railroad company for damages. If certainly would sue them, aunty," she said, "and for good-sized damages, too." "Lord, Lord," exclaimed old aunty. "Sue de company for damages, honey, Doesn't ye think I'se got damages 'nuff' No, no, fioney; when dis pore old nigga sues that company she done sues 'em for repayas."—(Kate Field's Wasibington.

There is a man in Portland, Me., who has work in Bangor who has worn the same pair of boots for

Saving His Father's Hair.—Lord Charles was often troubled by importunate acquaintances, who begged for some of his father's (the Duke of Wellington) hair. On such occasions he said to an old servant, whose hair was like the Duke's: "Sit down, John, I must cut off another lock!"—(The Fortnightly Review.

ABANDONING NEW-YORK AS HOPELESS. From The Boston Journal

From The Beston Journal.

The frantic effort made by "The New-York World," added by several other Democratic papers, to collect money for prosecuting "a campaign of education" in the West is practically an announcement that the chances of carrying New-York for the Democratic candidates are esteemed so desperate by these shrewd Democratic journals that they see the necessity of trying for electoral votes in new regions.

NOT A MANLY MODE OF ADJUSTMENT. From The Norwich Bulletin. There is absolutely no excuse in any dispute be-tween employer and employee for a resort to crime by either one. Such resort to crime by either is self-conviction and self-condemnation.

WILL THE MURDERER KING BE PARDONED!

From The Denver Republican. It is not improbable that the same influences which were strong enough to induce Governor Buchanan to set astile the just decree of the courts in this case will have sufficient weight to induce him or one of his successors to set the assassin at liberty.

From The Boston Herald.

Of all the Commons members of the late Tory Government in England, Mr. Balfour may be said to have gained the most personal renown by his activity and usefulness as a party leader.

THIS THING IS GOING OUT OF FASHION, THOUGH,

From The Sheridan (Ark.) Headlight. The Southern white man who goes back on his party and his race this year will not live long enough to get over it. Mark the prediction.

ONLY ANOTHER WAY TO SPELL "PROSPERITY." From The Indianapolis Journal. There never was a time in the history of this coun when there was as much money paid out in wages as many people as at present.

TO THE NEW-JERSEY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From The Milwankee Evening Wisconsin.

It has been discovered that the mosquito conveys the germs of smallpox and other contagious discusses. The mesquitoes ought to be vaccinated.